

## TRANSITION EDGE $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{7-x}$ MICROBOLOMETERS FOR INFRARED STARING ARRAYS

M.C. Foote,<sup>(1)</sup> B.R. Johnson,<sup>(2)</sup> B.D. Hunt,<sup>(1)</sup> R.P. Vasquez,<sup>(1)</sup> and J.B. Barner<sup>(1)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup>Center for Space Microelectronics Technology  
Jet Propulsion Laboratory  
California Institute of Technology  
Pasadena, CA 91109 USA 818/354-9009

<sup>(2)</sup>Sensor and System Development Center  
Honeywell, Inc.  
Bloomington, MN 55420 USA 612/887-4505

A potentially important application of high-temperature superconducting microbolometers is infrared staring arrays. In many such staring arrays, sensitivity is more important than speed of response. Thus, it is desirable to design low-thermal-mass pixels that are thermally isolated from the substrate. To this end, Johnson, et al.<sup>[1]</sup> at Honeywell have fabricated meander lines of  $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{7-x}$  (YBCO) sandwiched between layers of  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$  (SN). The silicon was etched out from under each YBCO meander line to form low-thermal-mass, thermally isolated microbolometers. These devices showed responsivities up to 60 kV/W with a 16  $\mu\text{A}$  bias, and a noise equivalent power of  $9 \times 10^{-13} \text{ W/Hz}^{1/2}$  at 7 Hz with a 5  $\mu\text{A}$  bias (neglecting contact noise). A drawback of the Honeywell design is that the YBCO is grown on a SN underlayer, which precludes the possibility of epitaxial YBCO growth. The YBCO therefore has a broad resistive transition, which limits the bolometer sensitivity, and the grain boundaries create excess noise. We are improving the Honeywell microbolometer design by using epitaxial YBCO grown on a YSZ buffer layer that is epitaxial with the underlying silicon. The YSZ thus serves as the lower layer of the membrane structure and protects the underside of the YBCO meander line from the final etching solution.

[1] B.R. Johnson, T. Ohnstein, C.J. Han, R. Higashi, P.W. Kruse, R.A. Wood, H. Marsh, and S.B. Dunham, IEEE Trans. Appl. Supercond. **3**, 2856 (1993).

### Correspondence

J PL. Authors:

MS 302-231  
Jet Propulsion Laboratory  
4800 Oak Grove Drive  
Pasadena, CA 91109

Burgess Johnson  
MN09-A200  
Sensor and System Development Center  
Honeywell, inc.  
10701 Lyndale Ave South  
Bloomington, MN 55420

**Submit To:** High Temperature Superconducting Detectors: Bolometric and Nonbolometric  
**Chairs:** M. Nahum and J.-C. Villegier  
**Presentation:** poster or oral